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THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER.

THE RECISION Will be sent one year, by mail, or delivered at the office, where payment is made strictly in advance, for Delivered by carrier, paid strictly in advance, 2 00 If not paid within six months, 52 cents additional,

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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All Jesestplions and best selections of blusto will be farmished.

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Careful attention will be paid to tuning Planes.

Careful attention will be paid to tuning Planos and Management at home and abroad. All in attended carefully handled and perfectly tuned for proof of this give me a call. 1,0m

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A CENT for BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.'s celebrated Doles Campains attachment and cor
regard Sounding Board Piano Fortes, which for
purity and richness of tone, durability mid elesance of style and finish challenges competition.

Mg. Powers continues to give careful attention
to tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, and from
regard years successful experience is confident
of his ability to give satisfaction in every respect.

All acture by mail or otherwise promptly and
astitubility attended to the confident

All actures of the REDINGTON.

NORTH READING, MASS.

Tascher of Yocal and Instrumental Music.—
Agent for Pranty Fortra, Macconcess, and all kinds of musical merchandise. Molodeom or Plante of any maker fernished at abort notice. A personal warrant given to selected instruments in the full months for R. contemplates attending personally to delivering instruments.

Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guarantied.

Middlebury, June 1, 1858.

Huggoon and Mechanical Dentist.
Test this with Crystalised dold, all operations dose in Bentletters are used, office at his residence on Park Street, they side of the little Park.

H. KINGSLEY. To Surgical and Machanical Dentist,
Roote in Browster's Block, Main St., one door Mark of the Fost Office.

All operations upon the Teath will be performed in accordance with the intest improvement in the Art and warmuled.

Would take this method to inform the public, that he has concluded to saske this place his residence, and would here express his gratifude to his numerous patrons in this, as well as the surrounding towns, and hopes he may still merit their patronage.

rounding towns, and hopes he may still merit their
patronse.
Dr. Jankinos, would inform his patrons
that he has again taken rooms at the Addison Hunse, where he will give his undivided
attention to all who give him a call.
Middlebury, Nov. 25th, 1857.

SIMILIA SIMILIABUS CURANTUR

GRATEFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, Dr. O.

J Exils would announce to his hitherto patrous, friends, and the public generally, that he has taken into connection, in the practice of Holstonerarmic Medicine and Sungary, R. O. deresse, M. D.; a graduate from the Hestern Romangathic College, at Cleveland, Ohio. By this strangement Drs. Exils and Garkens hope to be able (in a good degree) to supply the constantly mecasing demants for Homospothic Remedies ict

West Cornwall, March \$1, 1888. 50:

JOHN W. STEWART,

MIDDLEBURY, VERNONT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHARCERY. 26

CALVIN G. TILDEN,
Pire and Life Insurance Agent.
Soveries, in the Engine Building. CO.
Middleburr, Nov. 25, 1856. 82;
Ap. H. COPELAND.

DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Magazines, NEWSPASSES, AND CHEAR PUBLICATION At the Telegroph Office, near the Bridge.

Li work done in a neat and durable mans

BARBES.

MIDDLENURY, VERMONT.

GEORGE M. BROWN.

TAILOR.
Informs his friends and customers, that he has opened a shop in Stewart's building over the store of R. L. Fuller, where he will attend to all business in his line.
Cutting done to suit customers.
Wisten a good Journeyman.
Middlebury, Oct. 15, 1856. 26,17

MIDDLEBURY
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
IRON STORE.

JASON DAVENPORT.

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

LKON, STOVES, HARDWARE
OUTLARY, JOINERS, FOOLS, &c.
MIDDLESURY, VERMONY.

ADDISON HOUSE.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that they have leased the "Addison House" for a term of years, and that the proprietors have refitted the house in every part, and the subscribers have to furnished it with a large are that of new familiars, and nothing shall be was fit gon their part to make everything comfortable singlessant for their guests. Excellent stables and the best attention for houses will be provided. Country readents will find a pleasant and of averagent home at the most liberal rates. Special industries will be offered for country custous ease. Large and small parties will be accountry adapted as about notice.

POPTRI

"How Beautiful is Earth."
Oh God! how beautiful is earth,
In sunlight or in shade,
Her forests with their waying arch.

Her flowers that gem the glade.

Her hillocks, white with fleecy flocks,
Her fields with grain that glow,
Her spatkling rivers deep and broad,
That through the valley flow.

Her crested waves that clash the shore, And lift their anthem loud, Her mountsins with their solemn brows, That woo the yielding cloud.

Oh God! how beautiful is life
That thou dost lend us here.
With tinted hopes that line the cloud,
And joys that gem the tear

With cradle by inns of mothers young,
And trend of youthful feet,
That scarce, in their clastic bound,
Bow down the grass-flowers sweet.

With brightners round the pilgrim's starf,
Who, at the set of sun,
Beholds the golden gates thrown wide,
And all his work well done.

But if this earth, which changes mar,
This life to death that leads,
Are made so beautiful by Him
From whom all good proceeds.
How gloricus must that region be

How gloricus must that region be
Where all the pure and blest,
From chance, and feat, and sorrow free,
Attain eternal rest.

The Blind Boy.
They tell me the flowers are benetiful
And Tknow they re very sweet,
For I inhale their fragmince,
When I crush them under my feet.
They say the sunset is gorgeous

And the reinboursery grand .

O, would that I gould see them, solodo And the stars where they nightly stand

Dry puster ways I surely shall.

My pustor says I surely shall.

When I leave this mundime sphere.
I know not how it would be, but
I would gladly see them here.

How shall I knew, when I see them.
That they're the very same,
Will the angels introduce me,
And tell me all their names ?
Our Father, give me patience,
Though heavy be the rod:
O, help me to "be still, and knew."
And feel " that Thou art God!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Providence R. I. Journal. Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam.

The cant or vulgar name of the United States government; sometimes called Brother Jonathan. It is used as John Bull is in England. Mr. Frost, in his Naval History of the United States, gives the following account of the light of the

" Immediately after the last declaration of war with England, Elbert Anderson of New York, then a contractor, visited Troy. on the Hudson, where was concentrated. and where he purchased, a large quantity of provisions, beef, pork, &c. The inspectors of these articles at that place were Mesers, Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, The latter gentleman (invariably known as " Uncle Sam') generally superintended in person a farge number of workmen, who on this occasion were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor for the army. The casks were marked . E. A .- U. S.'-This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs, Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U. S. for United States were then almost entirely new to them), he did not know, nuless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam' -alluding exclusively, then to the said 'Uncle Sam' Wilson, The joke took among the workmen, and parsed currently; 'Uncle Sam' himself eing present, was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions' P. 297.

Many of these workmen, being of a character denominated food for powder, were found shortly after, following the recruiting drum, and pushing towards the frontier lines, for the deuble purpose of meeting the enemy, and of eating the previsions they had lately labored to put in good order. Their old jokes accompanied them, and before the first campaign ended this identical one first appeared in print; it gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country, and will, no doubt, continue so while the United States remain a nation."

Mr. Wilson died in Troy, New York, in August, 1854, at the age of 84 years; and the Albany Argus, in noticing his death, referred to the circumstances above stated, as the origin of the popular soub-riquet of Uncle Sam.

For I had loved my country since.
My eye teeth filled their sockets,
And Excle Som I revelunce.
Partic larry his pockets.
B. Lowell, Bigelow papers.

The origin of this term as applied to the United States States, is given in a recent number of the Norwich Courier. The

editor says it was communicated by a gentleman now upwards of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the Revolution. The story is as follows:

When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organize it and make preparation for the defence of the country, he found a great want of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such a condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed, no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His excellency, Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then Governor of the State of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the General placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, " We must consult 'Brother' Jonathan' on the subject." The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties afterwards arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a bycword, " we must consult Brother Jonathan." The term Yackee is still applied to a portion, but " Brother Jonathan" has become a designation of the whole country us John Bull has for England.

-The first view of the Salt Lake Valley is thus plensingly described by the Times' correspondent:

" Descending the Big Mountain, whose summit was enveloped in clouds, we struck into Emigration Canon, by which opening, at last, we passed the last spire of the Washington range, And now burst upon our view, as we came upon the high beach overlooking the Valley of Great Salt Lake, one of the most enchanting landscapes. For days we had been imprisoned among the mountains, whose rugged grandeur and sublimity had almost become tiresome. Suddenly, as we emerged from the fastnesses, the great valley lay out before us, with its teeming fields of grain, and other quiet evidences of refined civilization. The change is sudden and striking, forcing the most practical mind to the observation of contrasts which, under other circumstances, would be noticed only by the artist.

Great Salt Lake City certainly possess es a charming location. Its site is directly under the mountains, which come down in very steep ridges to a great bench of plateau, overlooking the bottom of the valley. Indeed the city, which sits upon this slooping bench, comes to within a mile or two of the mountain's base, where Emigration Canon opens upen the plain while the northeastern corner of the set. tlement is scarcely a quarter of a mile from the cliffs. The traveler coming out of Emigration Canon first looks down upon the broad street of Great Salt Lake some twenty or thirty miles distant, although it appears to be not more than a quarter of that distance. As he rides on little further, the City itself, with its neat buildings, luxuriant shade-trees, and teeming gardens gradually appear, until at last the whole city lays out before him at a glance, with all its streets as plainly marked as though it were a map lying upon the table before him. On the boson of the distant lake rests a great island, from which rises another mountain, lefty almost as those which we have just passed while to the nothward and southward, the valley spreads out far as the eye can reach, without a hill to obstruct the view West of the city, running through the centre of the valley, the Jordan courses

THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.-The Dublin Medical Press asserts that the pupils of the Polytechnic School in Paris have recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young gentlemen of that College into two group -the smokers and non-smokers-it sho that the smokers have proved themselves in the various competitive examinations far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals that they have to pass through in a your the average rank of the smokers had constantly fullen, and not inconsiderably, while the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

—A country mayor promised to attend a meeting, but broke his engagement. When remainstrated with he excused himself by saying that he had been attending another meeting, and then plaintively added, "I couldn't come, you know can't be in two places at once; I am not amphibious!"

Cuba .- The fertility of the soil of Cuba is well known. The labor of cultivation is small, and the profits well nigh fabulous, It is said that some planters, who have several estates, have an income of eight hundred thousand or a millian of dollars annually. On new ground, sugar which in Louisiana requires to be planted once in three years, will produce its annual crop for nine or ten years, so that the planter has nothing to do but reap the harvest every year. But notwithstanding these extraordinary inducements to cultivate the soil, by far the larger portion of the island is yet a wilderness. A published statement gives only one-twentieth part of it as under cultivation. Some part of the residue is mountainous and until lable, but a very considerable portion is as fertile as that which vields so enormouse

In addition to the sources of agricultural wealth, there are rich copper and coal mines, and the forests abound with mahogany, tedar and other choice woods There are some serious drawbacks to a residence on the island, however the principal of which are the enervating climate and the yellow fever. A minor but by no means despicable evil is the musquitos, whose sting is very poisonous to strangers producing a high degree of inflamation. The hands, wrists and ankles swell up and suppurate, making great sores, which leave pits almost as deep as those of the small pox, and much larger. After a residence of two years, however, the sting is scarcely felt, and the poison produces little or no effect. This has been accounted for by the idea that the enervating climate renders the blood so thin and poor that it is no longer capable of the same degree of inflamation .- Boston Journal

SCHNEIN SAN FRANCISCO POLICE OFFICE

-The prisoner in this case, whose name was Dicky Swivel, alias 'Stove Pipe Pete,' was placed at the bar, and questioned by the Judge to the following effect : Judge -Bring the prisoner into court. Pete-Here, I am bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said when he was all a-fire. Judge-We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you live? Pete-I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they asked him if he'd be rousted or fried. Judge-We don't want to hear what the oyster said nor the spirits of turpentine either. What do you follow? Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he run over the little nigger-Judge-Don't care anything about the locomotive, What's your business? Pete -- That's various, as the cat said when he stole a chicken off the table. Judge-That comes hearer the line, I suppose. said when it was choking the pirate. Judge -If I hear any more absurd comparisons I will give you twelve months. Pete-I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook. Judge-Now sir your punishment shall depend on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks. Pete-No. air, I can't go around the docks without a bout, and I han't got none. Judge-Answer me! How do you get your bread? Pete-Sometimes at the baker's and sometimes I cat tater. Judge-No more of your stupid insolence. How do you support yourself? Pete-Sometimes on my legs and sometimes on a chaer, (chair.) Judge-I order you to answer this question correctly. How do you do? Pete-Pretty well I thank you, Judge. How do you do? Judge I shall have to commit you. Pete-Well, you're committed

-OSTRACHES .- The garden of the Hamma, at Algiers, possessed two years ago four astraches, which were the object of considerable attraction on account of the ravenous manner in which they devoured the cakes and other articles of food offered them. The number has since then increased to fourteen. In 1857 a first attempt at hatching produced only one young one. The second attempt produced nine, from twelve eggs laid. Another is now sitting, and the result is looked for with considerable interest. The result obtained, which is due to the persevering offorts of the director of the establish leads to the almost certainty that this gigantic bird may at no distant period be come a regular inhabitant of the poultryyard. The profits which might arise from the breeding of ostriches are not to be despised. In the first place, a single female will give thirty kilogrammes of eggs; next, the feathers, are every day becoming more and more scarce in the market; and, lastly the flesh, by the bird being brought inte a domestic state, would become good food. As to the keep of the ostrick, it is not very expensive, its food being composed of fresh grass vegetables, and corn. - Gal-

yourself fast, that's some consolation.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE YEAR.—The following sagacious predictions are made for the year 1858:

Through the whole course of the year, whenever the moon wanes the nights will grow dark.

On several occasious during the year, the sun will rise before certain people discover it, and set before they have finished their day's work.

It is quite likely that when there is no business doing many will be heard to complain of hard times, but it is equally certain that all who hang themselves will escape starvation,

If bustles and hoops go out of fashion a church pew will hold more than three

If dandies wear their beards there will be less work for the barbers, and he who wears moustaches will have something to sneeze at.

There will be many eclipses of virtue some visible, and others invisible.

Whosever is in love will think his mistress a perfect angel, and will only find out the truth by getting married

Many delicate ladies whom no one would suspect, will be kiased without telling their mas.

There will be more books puplished than

will find purchasers, and more bills made than will find payers.

If an incumbent of a fat office should

If an incumbent of a fat office should die there will be a dozen feet ready to step into one pair of shoes.

If a young lady should happon to blush she would be apt to look red in the face, without the use of paint; if she dreams of a young man three nights in succession it will be a sign of something; if she dreams of him four times, or has the toothache, it is ten to one she will be a long time in getting either of them out of her bead.

Dinners and entertainments will be given to those who have plenty to eat at home; and the poor will receive much advice gratis, legal and medical excepted.

He who marries this year will run a

risk, especially if he does it in a great hurry.

He who steals a watch gives tattlers

occasion to gossip, and will be apt to invole himself and pride in disagreeable relations.

Many young ladies who hope for it, but

hardly expect it, will be married, and many who confidently anticipate the glorious consumation will be doomed to wait another year.

Finally, there exists little doubt that this will be a most wonderful year, surpassing in interest any that have preceded it

The world will go round as usual, and come back to the place whence it set out; as will many a man who engages in bu-

There will be a great cry and little wool both at the shearing of pigs and during the sessions of Congress.

A PICTURE OF MAHOMET.—The following is a pen portrait of the famous founder of Mehammedanism: Slightly above the middle size, his fig-

ure, though square was commanding, the chest broad and open, the bones and framework large, the joints well knit together. His neck was long and finely moulded. The head, unusually large, gave space for a broad and noble brow. The hair, thick, jet black, and slightly curling, tell down over his wars; the eye brows were arched and joined. The countenance thin but ruddy. His large eyes, intensely black and piercing, received additional lustre from their dark eye-lashes. The nose was high and slightly aquiline, but fine, and at the end attenuated. The teeth were far apart. A long black bushy beard, reaching to the breast, added manliness and presence. His expression was pensive and contemplative. The face beamed with intelligence, though something of the sepauous also might be there discerned. The skin of his body was clear and soft. His broad back leasted slightly forward as be walked; and his stop was hasty, yet sharp and decided, like that of one rapidly descending a declivity. There was some-thing unsettled in his blood shot eye, which refused to rest upon its object .-- When he turned toward you, it was never partially but with the whole body.

—Pat says that "nothing can be aisier thun to repale the union of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It is only necessary," says be, "to transpose two latters, and they will become united kingdoms at once!"

-The following affecting epitaph may be found, says an exchange, upon a tomb stone in Conneticut:

"Here lies, out down like unrips fruit, The wife of Deagon Ames Shute: She died of drinking too much coffee, Amy Dominy eighteen forty." Summer Tour in Europe.
S.
The view of Mont Blancat Geneva.

s part of the entertainment of that place of rest to traveliers, -and all our associations and authorities too, it would almost seem, give the impression of that as a Swiss Mountain. It seems, however, that the national sovereignty of the Alpine region is divided even upon the South West, and that Savoy, an original portion of the present Kingdom of Sardinia, embraces a most distinguished section of the Alos. The length of the central Alpine chain, beginning in France and terminating in Austria, is 600 miles, the highest peaks rising from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, of which Mont Blanc is the chief, ten miles from the south-western border of Switzerland. The highest peaks occur along the South and East frontierline of Switzerland, including Mont Blanc, the Matterborn, and Monte Rosa. The Bernese chain runs more centrally along the southern border of the canton Berne till it meets the former or Pennine chain at St. Gothard, the centre of the great Swiss water-shed of Europe, and includes the Jungfrau, Wetterhorn, Faul horn and other peaks, and has a preference given it in poetry, perhaps, from its association with the expanded more open country to the North, in which the beautiful valleys and lakes of Switzerland extend. The name of A/p indicates mountain pasture, and it is this idea which has attached the simple and grateful associations of a pastoral people. The Jura Mountains, passing for nearly 300 miles within the porth-western border of Switzerland, not rising to a great height, offer beautiful views of the Berpese range at from sixty to eighty miles distance.-The Swiss Cantons, twenty-five in number, embrace an area of 15,000 square miles, with a population of 2,390,-000. These constitute the Republican strong-hold of a people, ingenious, brave and resolute, contented, fortunately not aspiring, but independent even of the moral power of their neighbors. Having touched upon the beauties and sublimities of scenery met with in the journey, one of our travellers says-" I love Switzerland and I like its people; well I may, for they love Americans and treat them with all possible courtesy."

AIX LA CHAPELLE, July 17, '58. Your very welcome letter was received yesterday at Cologne, with another from an old friend .- We had there the third budget of letters we have received. \* " Since I wrote you last at Geneva, we have had a perfectly delightful journey among the snow-clad hills and beautiful lakes and valleys of Switzerland. went up Lake Geneva to the old castle of Chillon, and heard the music of the plashing waves from the dark dungeon of Byron's Prisoner of Chillon The spot is most romantic, and when you read the passage, you may remember that I have seen the

"Seven columns, massy and gray; Dim with a dull, imprisoned ray; A sun-beam which hath lest its way " and the

"— Small green lale, it seem'd no more, Scarce broader than my dungeon floor, And on it there were three tail trees, And o'er it blew the mountain breeze, And on it there were young flowers growing. Of gentle breath and bue."

We spent a few hours there, and then went in a little steamer to Lausanne, a beautiful village on the north shore of the Lake, where we spent the night, and then by ears to Yverdon, north about thirty miles, where we took a steamer and went through Lakes Neuchatel and Bienne to Nidan, fifty miles, perhaps, northeast, and by cars to Berne, in the same canton. This is the principal town in Switzerland, where the General Assembly meet, the Federal Diet of all the cantons. We went in while the body were in session, and heard several animated speeches, but unfortunately they were in German. They have a very handsome building, quite new. You know Berne is quite famous for its bears, from which the town derives its name, an enormous one having been slain here by Burchrold, its founder, on the day when the town was commenced. They regard them with the greatest fendness and veneration. It is the emblem of their country as the Engle is of our's. They have a large circular trench built for their accommodation, about twenty feet deep, and walled around with solid and elegant masonry, and for centuries they have been maintained by the government. They have four now. We spent some time watching their gambols. At Berne we attended a fine Gorman concert, of about three hundred performers, besides a full orchestra, which we enjoyed highly.

From Berne we went up the Aar river to Lake Thun, twenty miles south-east, through that to Interlaken, a lovely place between two lakes, as its name indicates.

From there we made an excursion to the colobrated waterfull of the Stanbbach, in the valley of the Lauterbrunnen. It is but a few miles. We heard the beautiful Alpine born, and the most perfect echo among the hills. The waterfall is very high, (800 feet,) and before it reaches the ground, being upon a perfectly perpendicular rock, it turns into mist, and then into water again at the bottom. You cannot imagine anything more beautiful than these Alpine cascades. We went through the smal lake Brienz, on the other side of Interlaken, and on horse-buck over the Brunig pass of the Alps; dined at a small place called Alpanch, and then went by carriage to take a boat on the beautital Lake of the Four Cantons, and arrived at Lucerne, where we spent the Sabbath, on the 11th of July, From Lucerns we made an excursion down the lake to Altdorf, where WILLIAM TELL lived, and where he shot the apple from his son's head, and passed the place where he jumped ashore from Gesler's boat, and escaped. Tuesday morning we left for Bale or Basle, where we spent a day and night. The distance by railroad from Lucerne is vixty miles. We left on Wednesday, entering soon the Grand Duchy of Baden, for Baden Baden, by railroad eighty miles. This is a second Saratoga, only more beautiful and gay. The water is quite salt, and boiling hot. After diaper there is always a large Band playing until about nine, in front of the great gambling saloon, so famous all over the world. It is a splendid building, a perfeet palace, with elegant rooms for dancing, conversing, &c., but the two principal rooms are expressly for gambling, and are continually crowded with people of high style, of both sexes, hazarding their money. It is no disgrace but quite the fashion at the place, and is authorized and controlled by the government. We had a donkey-ride up the hill a short distance from Baden, to see an interesting old chateau, a favorite resort, where we saw a fine old ruin and had a beautiful view of the country.
We left Baden early the next morning

for Heidelburg, where we spent the day looking around the University and other objects of interest; in the evening went to Manheim, and left early the next morning by steamer, to sail "down the Rhine." Met some old acquaintances on the boat, and had a delightful day, passing the most romantic old castles and beautiful little villages, on the shores of the Rhine. Stopped at Bonn about four. and after walking and riding about the town, seeing the University and other sights, left the next day for Cologne. We saw here the famous cathedral, con menced in the 18th century and still unfinished, the house in which Rubens lived &c., and came in the cars last evening to Aix is Chapelle. It is a lovely little town, full of gay, lively people and visitors; has a spring of hot sulphur water, and is famous for historical associations. -I have given you a hasty sketch of our last two weeks' travel I am charmed with Switzerland. It is one succession of beautiful pictures, but yet were I to choose a residence in the old world, it would, I think, be Florence or Venice

-The apology of Dr. O. W. Holmes for appearing at Dartmouth before the "Phi Beta Kappas" in the place of Rufus Choate, was something as follows:

"If a party of travelers, expecting to witness an eruption of Vesuvins, should be met by a deputation of magistrates and informed that, owing to unforscen circumstances, the eruption would not take place, but that instead of it they would burn several Roman candles and a pin-whicel, the reception of the gentlemen making such an announcement might be respectful but it would hardly be enthusirstic.

If a company of tourists had gathered from many distant regions at the village of Niagara, intending to inspect its illustrious waterfall, and should receive a polite note, regretting that the cateract had met with an accident, and would be unable to perform, but happy to announce that Engine Company No. 5 would gratify them in its place, by playing through a two-inch hose with their unrivalled machine, the engine company might perhaps, expect to be received with temperate expressions of delight, calm, if not cool, as contrasted with the reception which the body in question is in the habit of anticipating.

—" Is there any difference in the pronunciation of horse-dealer and horsestealer?" inquired a student of his instructor.—" The difference, if any, is very slight," was the reply, "either in the pronunciation or definition."

Fine warring.—The phrase, "fighting on his own hook," is now more elegantly rendered—" waging war upon the individuality of his personal curve."